

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



VOL. I.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1801.

[No. 78]

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cases, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3. d12t

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and

casks,
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in casks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,

Brown sugar in hlds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raisins and Figs in casks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes assorted,
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

Also—a handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And a quantity of
FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Two pair of large Looking Glasses,
Mahogany Dining and other Tables,
Chairs of different kinds,
Chests of Drawers and Writing Desks,
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 10.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,

Tobacco in kegs,

Coffee in bags,

Saltpetre in bags,

Raisins in boxes,

Grapes in jars,

Almonds in bls.

Oranges in boxes,

Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hosiery, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

March 11.

Auctioneer.

A N A C T, Concerning the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the laws of the state of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia which was ceded by the said state, to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of government: and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district, which was ceded by that state to the United States and by them accepted as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said District of Columbia shall be formed into two counties, one county shall contain all that part of said District which lies on the east side of the river Potomac, together with the islands therein, and shall be called the county of Washington; the other county shall contain all that part of said District which lies on the west side of said river, and shall be called the county of Alexandria; and the said river, in its whole course through said District shall be taken and deemed, to all intents and purposes, to be within both of said counties.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be a court in said district which shall be called the circuit court of the district of Columbia; and the said court and the judges thereof, shall have all the powers by law vested in the circuit courts (and the judges of the circuit courts) of the United States. Said court shall consist of one chief judge, and two assistant judges resident within said district, to hold their respective offices during good behavior, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum: and each of the said judges shall, before he enter on his office, take the oath or affirmation provided by law to be taken by the judges of the circuit courts of the U. States; and said court shall have powers to appoint a clerk of the court in each of said counties, who shall take the oath, and give a bond with sureties, in the manner directed for clerks of the district courts in the act to establish the judiciary of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said court shall, annually, hold four sessions in each of said counties, to commence as follows, to wit: For the county of Washington, at the city of Washington, on the fourth Mondays of March, June, September, and December: for the county of Alexandria, at Alexandria, on the second Mondays of January, April, July, and the first Monday of October.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That said court shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences committed within said district; and of all cases in law and equity between parties, both or either of which shall be

resident, or be found, within said district; and also of all actions, or suits, of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and of all seizures on land or water, and all penalties and forfeitures made, arising, or accruing, under laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. *Provided, and be it further enacted,* That all local actions shall be commenced in their proper counties, and that no action or suit shall be brought before said court by any original process against any person who shall not be an inhabitant of, or found within said district at the time of serving the writ.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be a marshal for the said district; who shall have the custody of the jails of said counties, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all prisoners legally committed therein; and he shall be appointed for the same term, shall take the same oath, give a bond with sureties in the same manner, shall have generally within said district the same powers, and perform the same duties, as is by law directed and provided in the case of marshals of the U. States.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That any final judgment, order or decree, in said circuit court, wherein the matter in dispute exclusive of costs, shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error or appeal, which shall be prosecuted in the same manner, under the same regulations and the same proceedings shall be had therein, as is, or shall be, provided, in the case of writs of error on judgments, or appeals, upon orders or decrees, rendered in the circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for said district, who shall take the oath, and perform all the duties required of the district attorneys of the United States; and the said attorney, marshal, and clerks, shall be entitled to receive for their respective services, the same fees, perquisites, and emoluments which are by law allowed respectively to the attorney, marshal, and clerk, of the United States, for the district of Maryland.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the chief judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the two assistant judges of sixteen hundred dollars each, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in and for each of the said counties, such number of discreet persons to be justices of the peace, as the President of the United States shall from time to time think expedient, to continue in office five years; and such justices, having taken an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office shall, in all matters civil and criminal, and

in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace, have all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties required of justices of the peace as individual magistrates, by the laws herein before continued in force in those parts of said district for which they shall have been respectively appointed; and they shall have cognizance in personal demands to the value of twenty dollars, exclusive of costs, which sum they shall not exceed any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and they shall be entitled to receive for their services, the fees allowed for like services, by the laws herein before adopted, and continued in the eastern part of said district.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in and for each of the said counties, a register of wills, and a judge, to be called the judge of the orphans' court, who shall each take an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office; and shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the like fees, as are exercised, performed, and received, by the registers of wills, and judges of the orphans' court, within the state of Maryland; and appeals from the said courts shall be to the circuit court of said district, who shall therein have all the powers of the chancellor of the said state.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where judgments or decrees have been obtained, or hereafter shall be obtained, on suits now depending in any of the courts of the commonwealth of Virginia, or of the state of Maryland, where the defendant resides, or has property within the district of Columbia, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff in such case, upon filing an exemplification of the record and proceedings in such suits, with the clerk of the court of the county where the defendant resides, or his property may be found, to sue out writs of execution thereon, returnable to the said court, which shall be proceeded on in the same manner as if the judgment or decree had originally been obtained in said court.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in the courts of hustings for the towns of Alexandria and George-town, shall be and hereby are continued over to the circuit courts, to be holden by virtue of this act, within the district of Columbia, in manner following, that is to say: all such as shall then be depending and undetermined before the court of hustings for the town of Alexandria, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the town of Alexandria; and all such as shall then be depending and undetermined before the court of hustings for George-town, to the next circuit court hereby directed to be holden in the city of Washington: *Provided nevertheless,* That where the personal demand in such cases, exclusive of costs, does not exceed the value of twenty dol-

ars, the justices of the peace with their respective counties, shall have cognizance thereof.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and processes whatsoever, which shall hereafter issue from the courts hereby established within the district, shall be tested in the name of the chief judge of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall in anywise alter, impeach, or impair the rights granted by or derived from the acts of incorporation of Alexandria and Georgetown, or of any other body corporate or politic within said district, except so far as relates to the judicial powers of the corporations of George-Town and Alexandria.

AN ACT,

Supplementary to the Act, entitled, "An Act concerning the District of Columbia."

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the circuit courts for the district of Columbia, shall be and they are hereby invested with the same power respecting constables, inspectors, and the inspection of tobacco and flour, surveyors, mills, highways and ferries, for the county of Alexandria; as have heretofore been vested in the county courts of the commonwealth of Virginia; and for the county of Washington, the same power and authority as have been heretofore exercised by the county and levy courts of the state of Maryland; with power to appoint to all other offices necessary for the said district, under the laws of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia: And all officers for whom no special provision is made by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall receive the same fees and emoluments as they have respectively received under the jurisdiction of the respective states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all indictments shall run in the name of the United States, and conclude, against the peace and government thereof; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, accruing under the laws of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and which by adoption have become the laws of this district, shall be recovered with costs, by indictment or information in the name of the United States, or by action of debt, in the name of the U. States and of the informer; one half of which fine shall accrue to the district, and the other half to the informer; and the said fines shall be collected by or paid to the marshal; and one half thereof shall be by him paid over to the board of Commissioners herein after established, and the other half to the informer; and the marshal shall have the same power regarding their collection, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as to the payment thereof, as the sheriffs of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia are subject to in relation to the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all felonies committed within the county of Alexandria shall be punished in the same manner as such crimes are punishable by the laws of Virginia, as they existed prior to the year 1796; and the circuit court of Alexandria, shall possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction civil and criminal, as is now possessed and exercised by the district courts of Virginia.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That

the magistrates to be appointed for the said district, shall be and they are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners within the respective counties, and shall possess and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same fees and emoluments, as the levy courts or commissioners of county for the state of Maryland possess, perform and receive; and the clerks and collectors to be by them appointed, shall be subject to the same laws, perform the same duties, possess the same powers, and receive the same fees and emoluments as the clerks and collectors of the county tax of the state of Maryland are entitled to receive.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the circuit court, shall within their respective districts be bound to perform the same duties, respecting the recording of deeds and all other services, and shall receive the same fees and emoluments for the same (except in those cases provided for in the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement) as are now performed and received by the clerks of the counties of the respective states of Maryland and Virginia.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the constitution or laws of the United States provide that criminals and fugitives from justice, or persons held to labour in any state, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, the chief justice of the said district shall be and he is hereby empowered and required to cause to be apprehended and delivered up such criminal, fugitive from justice, or persons fleeing from service, as the case may be, who shall be found within the district, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several states are required to do the same; and all executive and judicial officers are hereby required to obey all lawful precepts or other process issued for that purpose, and to be aiding and assisting in such delivery.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the sheriffs and collectors of public dues for the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's in the state of Maryland and for the sheriffs of Fairfax county in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectfully have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia, which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purpose of collecting by distress or otherwise, as they were heretofore authorized to do, all officers fees, state taxes and county taxes, levies, fines and other public dues which were due on the first Monday of December one thousand eight hundred and still remain uncollected from persons residing or having property subject to the payment of such officers fees, state taxes and county taxes, and levies within the said district; and all disputes or controversies that do or may arise between such sheriff or collector, and the person or persons from whom he or they may claim such public dues, shall be cognizable before and tried by the respective state courts to whom the trial of such controversies heretofore belonged, and not before the court of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the sheriffs of the said counties of Montgomery and Prince George's in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriff of Fairfax county in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and au-

thority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purpose of arresting and conducting to the respective jails under their keeping and care as they heretofore might have done, had the law to which this is a supplement never passed; each and every person within the limits of the district of Columbia, upon whom such sheriff hath heretofore served a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, capias ad respondendum, attachment or other process issued from any state court which commands and requires such sheriff to have the body of the person before the court from which such writ or process hath issued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That where by this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, appointments are authorized to be made by the circuit courts of the district, it shall be lawful for the chief judge, with one of the associate justices of the said court, to make such appointments.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued from the Advertiser of Thursday last.)

Mr. Dennis was convinced that this legislature was not confined to so small a portion of business as gentlemen appeared to imagine. He did not believe that when they had made the laws of Virginia and Maryland, the respective basis of this territorial government, they had done so much as they thought was done. From an investigation, it would be found that the general interests of the people and the legal jurisdiction of their concerns were not very important. Whether the people were 30,000 or 300,000, a due proportion of attention was due to their interests, and nearly the same occasions for legal provisions would arise. He believed the necessity for a senate here would be as great as in any state whatever. They would have to revise and accommodate the codes of the two states to their local situation. Altho' congress could repeal the laws, he believed it would be for the interest of the people to have them passed with equal care and due form, which could not be done without a senate.

The chairman (Mr. Rutledge) two or three times reminded the member of order, reminding him of the question, upon which he sat down.

Mr. Craik said he rose with some reluctance, since the question of order had confined him to such extreme limits: he knew not how to proceed, to discuss his point, to wit: to shew the necessity of this senate, as a component part of the legislature, if he was not to proceed to shew the business with which they were to be charged. He thought this branch of the legislature as useful a check upon the proceedings of the legislature, as the senate of the union were upon that house, in its proportion. He believed farther, that tho' it was true their laws were subject to revision, such deference would be paid to them, as that there would very rarely, if ever, be any alteration or repeal of them by the general legislature.

Mr. Claiborne wished the government of this place to be similar to that of the

North-Western Territory and Mississippi, with this difference, that they should have the power of originating the laws. Intermediate branches he believed to be valuable in legislation: in this he admired, as in most other things, the wisdom of his ancestors. He conceived the local acts of this legislature would seldom or never be controuled: but even if they might, it could not be an argument why the laws should not come out as pure as possible, and less liable to controul.

Mr. Tazewell thought there were checks enough to the proceedings of the house of representatives without the superintendence of a senate. There was their own territorial governor—the house of representatives of the United States—the senate of the United States—and the president of the United States—if these were not checks enough it was strange. He could not perceive the analogy between this and a state government, the latter having no checks of the general government.

Mr. Bird regarded the powers of this body, and not the verbal definition of it. Whether it was called a corporation or not was of little moment. He conceived them clothed with powers which, if not checked by the general government, were as large as the wants of the people required, and as a positive law of the union could only repeal them, they ought to be prepared in as useful a form as those of any state. The experiment, he said, was settled in the practice of all legislative bodies, that two bodies were better than one, so far that no arguments whatever could shake it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Macon then moved to strike out, and insert so as that the people might choose the senators.

Mr. Livingston said it appeared to him that the committee had carried their admiration of the constitution to a wonderful extreme. If a good thing could ever be admired too much, it was admirably done in the present instance. The constitution of the United States adapted to the wonderful and stupendous government of a large district of ten miles square!

Mr. Craik. 'Tis not the constitutional provision merely, it is the practice of the government of Maryland.

Mr. Livingston. Now, sir, the gentleman tells the house it is not the constitution, but the practice of this state. Gentlemen from various parts of the house, have told us that the model of the constitution was followed in this bill, and that its parts were drawn from that admirable instrument, as the most adopted to the state and security of the federal government. What were that gentleman's motives is uncertain, but the general motives of the committee appear to be as expressed. What, Mr. L. asked, could be the use of this body? Most certainly to express the will of the people. If to express their will, could any man be so absurd as to suppose that the candidates for election to that station, would not be known in a district or county ten miles square, without choosing an intermediate body to elect. He was surprised that, since the model of the constitution was to be so closely adhered to in this some unfit case, instead of this college of electors, gentlemen did not go a little farther, and divide the district of ten miles square into sixteen parts, and make each a separate electoral district. It appeared to him, he said just as absurd to fit the constitution of the United States to this small district, as it would be to dress a dwarf in the clothes of a giant. The con-

stitution is an admirable structure, when applied to the federal union, but when applied to this small district it is extremely ridiculous.

Who, he asked, were to be affected by this law? The people of the district surely. Why then should the people lose their influence, by being compelled to choose an intermediate body to express their will in the election of six men? Why should they lose their influence, and with it much of their suffrage? If analogy alone was actually the ground of this introduction, he prayed gentlemen to shew why it should be in force here alone, or more than in any other state or district of the union! Unless this were shewn he would vote against it, and in favor of the motion.

Mr. Bayard said it was true, that as far as the constitution was applicable, it was applied to this government, and wisely so, as the act of the convention of the United States. It was also true, that he had before said, the powers of this legislature were merely corporate powers; but this could not operate as an argument why, as far as they were delegated, they should not have a check, and this controul would be the more secure in the manner these electors were to be appointed. The political rights of the people was placed, and with safety, in the general government, but civil right and local regulation for the security of property would be in the hands of this legislature, only subject to the general government. He contended, that the check upon the legislative body was the more complete, by the Senate not immediately emanating from the people, and of course not being so dependent on them as to lose their own judgement by a false influence. The experiment had proved efficacious, where it had been tried, to the sure protection of property. He farther contended that the electors would make a better choice than could possibly be made by the people, because to a few chosen for that purpose, the most suitable characters in the district would and must be known. In no country were the most discerning, or the most wise and intelligent men, the most popular. Those who obtained popularity, procured it more by their forcing themselves into public view than by any other means; but electors appointed for that purpose would search the recesses of wisdom; would discover the deep learned and well informed scholar in his closet. Persons of this description would be the least likely to obtain popularity. This was not one of the least reasons why the constitution preferred the choice of a President by electors, to a popular election. And in this manner the state of Maryland had thought the most fit to choose their senators to the assembly.

Mr. Macon observed, that gentlemen had been speaking of the different parts of the state government which the committee had thought proper to follow in the composition of this bill; but he thought it worthy of remark that they had selected the very worst parts of the constitution of each of those states to blend together for this government, whilst they had almost uniformly omitted the best. They had chosen to incorporate the election of senators by electors as in Maryland, and to make the suffrage of the people in their choice of representatives as contracted as in Virginia! The committee further appeared to believe they had done what no committee had ever before pretended to do. They had presumed to report a perfect bill, which they disposed to give the

house altogether, or not at all, by their extreme unwillingness to suffer the least amendment. It was said that this mode of choosing senators, was more for the security of property. He asked, was property more secure in Maryland than in any other state? He believed not. If not, what ground could there be for following their peculiar practices? Why all this pompous and circuitous mode of choosing a senate should prevail in this little district, where it was of all places the least necessary, he could not say.

The motion to strike out was negatived, 51 to 48.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

ESTIMATE

Of the public property of the United States at Washington City.

	Dollars.
The Capitol,	
The President's house,	
Two large buildings for public offices,	
Four public wharves built,	1,500,000
Five hundred acres in the public gardens, &c.	
2043 feet front on navigable waters for wharves,	
4,682 lots, equal to 7000 buildings lots at 300 dollars per average,	2,100,000
An island with quarries of free stone,	6,000
	Dollars, 3,606,000

Another instance of the happy effect of the fashionable mode of settling disputes! *Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chestertown, (Md.) to Dr. Thomas Bruff, now in George-Town, dated Feb. 22, 1801.*

"A duel was fought near this place, on Friday last, between Mr. Stephen Ryner of Queen-Anne, and Dr. Jesse Downs of Caroline County—each had two fires and Ryner's last fire took effect; as Downs held down his head, the ball entered his hat just above the rim and cut a lane quite thro' the top of his head. It is doubtful whether he will recover. Downs gave the challenge and had the first fire."

The Executive of Connecticut has chosen the Hon. Uriah Tracy, to serve in the Senate of the United States from the 3d of March last, until the next meeting of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated December 3.

"Admiral Keith has demanded by two letters that the government should recognise the Maltese as subjects of his Britannic majesty; the Dey has declared that he considers them as enemies, and that he will pay no respect to them, even under English colours."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to their friend in this country, dated 15th January, 1801.

"We have written to you under date of 1st, 10th 14th instant. In the first, we mentioned that as high a price as 90s. per barrel, for superfine flour, and 88s. for fine, do. was secured to the importers, if the ship had cleared out from America between the 10th of January and 25th March, and which we extracted from the votes of

the house of commons; but we find that though it was certainly the intention of the legislature, it has, by some mistake, never received the royal assent, and must fail to the ground, as the parliament has since been dissolved. Measures may be taken to grant relief; but, for fear it should not take place, we wish you to apprize our friends of the state of the case."

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
District of Charleston, }
February 14, 1801. }

Notice to masters of vessels and pilots.
Directions for sailing by Georgetown light-house, erected, and now lighted, on the southern point of North Island, at the entrance of Georgetown harbor, South Carolina.

The LIGHT HOUSE bears N. N. E. from the outer shoal of Cape Roman, distant five leagues. In passing it, either northwardly or southwardly, vessels will find five fathoms water within five miles of the land. The eastern bank which is the most eastern and outer shoal, lies about a mile and a half to the S. E. of the range of shoals, that are before the entrance of the harbor, and within five miles of the land; on the eastern point of it, there are two fathoms at high water, on the western three fathoms, and five fathoms all round it.

The light house bears from the eastern point, N. W. about two leagues, and from the western, N. N. W. at the same distance. The principal entrance into the harbor lies to the southward; vessels drawing from 7 to 8 feet water, may, (if a pilot can be procured) enter at half tide, by bringing the light house to bear N. by W. and running directly for it, to within 100 fathoms of the land; they then will have deep water on both sides for several miles up the bay. A common flood tide rises here about 4 feet.

DANIEL STEVENS,
Superintendent of Light House establishment, S. Carolina.

CAPTURE of the SPANISH FRIGATE a BARCELONA.

Extract of a letter from lieut. Healy, of the Niger frigate, to an eminent banker in Cork.

"The Barcelona transaction, you have perceived is a good deal abused by the manifesto of his Catholic Majesty's Minister. The whole declaration, I can assure you, upon my word, is, for the most part, vilely false; a malicious misrepresentation to palliate the most barefaced cowardice and unparalleled neglect of duty that ever disgraced a country or a people. The Swedish vessel was of no assistance to us whatsoever, we examined her papers, and that was all the intercourse we had with her. There is one comfort, however, I trust, in reserve, and that is, whenever the Spanish captain is brought to trial his disgrace will be inevitable—it is pretty clear he must be shot, as he threw himself with two or three officers, while the crew still defended the vessel, from the cabin windows into a boat which lay under the stern, and to avoid the guillotine, has given rise to the above report."

House of Assembly, Lower Canada, Feb. 5.
A bill to continue the act which makes a temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America, was read a third time, passed, and Messengers named to carry it to the Legislative Council.

EAST-INDIES.

From the Bombay Gazette, of March 5, 1800.

It is not in the fleeting nature of a newspaper particularly to arrest the public attention beyond the period to which it immediately refers, nor can an Asiatic publication like ours, have much, or indeed any influence, out of its immediate sphere of circulation. Yet as it may perhaps happen that hereafter, the Gazette may fall into the hands of some future historian who may glean from it some paragraphs worthy of record, we conceive it our indispensable duty to notice on every occasion the opening annals of a new country, originating, and springing from our own; and to hail the blushing honors of its naval history, which we hope and trust will at no distant day, well deserve the nervous eloquence of a Tacitus, or the energetic simplicity of a Hume, to transfix their heroic exploits to posterity.

From this persuasion we insert the following particulars, transmitted us by a gentleman a passenger on board the American ship America, capt. Syms,— "I sailed from Canton a passenger on board the American ship America, capt. Syms, for Malacca, in company with the Canton, capt. Dale, the former mounting twenty-two guns and seventy men, and the latter twenty four guns and seventy five men,—reports had been prevalent that the straits of Malacca were infested with French cruizers, and some of them represented as ships of great force, on entering the straits a large ship hove in sight which was concluded to be an enemy, and although of great force, the two Americans made a signal to speak each other, when it was mutually and immediately determined on to defend their property, and to preserve inviolate the honor of the American flag, upon which, both ships gave three cheers, they then cleared ships and bore down for action with firmness and intrepidity, but fortunately however, it proved to be his majesty's ship Diomedes, Capt. Elphinstone. I am however well convinced in my own mind, had it been an enemy, that the American flag would not have been tarnished in the conflict.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch'r Patty, Hatch, Boston.
Philip, Tupman, New-York.
Zerviah, Rhodes, Providence.

CLEARED.

Brig Active, Cartwright, Jamaica.
Sloop Diana, Allen, West-Indies.

G. GREENE, M. D.

Very respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will deliver
TO-MORROW EVENING,
(weather permitting) at the City Tavern Ball Room,

The Analysis of a Lecture upon

THE EIDOURANION,

OR,

Astronomical Lucernal.

Explaining the courses, distances, situations, magnitudes and motions of the heavenly bodies. Particulars of which will be given in the handbills.

Tickets only half a dollar each, to be had at the bar. Doors to be opened at half after 6 and commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

March 11.

Shreve and Janney,
Have for sale at their store, on Union-street,
the following article

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havana segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyfon, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and seal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.
January 28. eo

*The beautiful, thorough bred im-
ported Horse,*
O'KELLEY,

Now rising five years old, a beautiful
bay, offine bone and elegantly formed,
and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be
of the first stock in England, which, by
reference to the certificate given by the
breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

*I do hereby certify that the bay colt I
this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, mer-
chant, was bred by me, and got by An
wil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by
Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip,
great, great grand dam by the Godolphin
Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white
necked mare. The dam of the above colt
is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.*

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover
mares the ensuing season, the first three
days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's
seat Salisbury, and the balance of the
week at Sudley Farm, about five miles
distant, at Fifteen and an Half Dollars
the season, and Six Dollars the single leap,
which may be discharged at any time dur-
ing the season by the payment of twelve
dollars and three shillings to the groom—
Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will
be expected from those who fend their
mares. Mares coming from a distance
can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and
grain furnished them, if required, at the
market price; every attention shall be
paid them, but will not be answerable for
accidents or escapes. The season will
commence on the 10th of March next, and
continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

*The Commonwealth of Virginia,
to the Sheriff of Fairfax Coun-
ty, greeting:*

You are hereby command-
ed to summon Abraham Usher to appear
before the Judge of the High Court of
Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of
Richmond, on the 17th day of next term,
to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited
against him, Robert Dowthat and others,
by Robert Young and Philip Richard Fen-
dall, under the firm of Robert Young and
Company. And this he shall in no wife
omitt under the penalty of 100l.—And
have then there this writ.

Witness GEORGE WITHE, Judge
of our said court, at Richmond, this 10th
day of June, 1800, and in the 24th year
of the commonwealth.

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

(Feb. 20—1a6w)

*Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch.*

At a Court held for the county
of Westmoreland, the 22d day
of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor,
of Jeremiah G. Bailey,
deceased, complt.

vs.

Jane Bailey, Adm'x of
Samuel Bailey, dec. and
William Wright, dfts.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Jane Bailey,
administratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceased,
not having entered her appearance and
given security agreeably to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the court that the said Jane
is not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth, on the motion of the complain-
ant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the
said Jane do appear here on the fourth
Monday in February next, and answer the
bill of the complainant: And that a
copy of this order be forthwith published,
in some newspaper printed in this com-
monwealth, for two months successively,
and posted at the front door of this court-
house.

A copy, teste,

JOS. FOX, Jun. c. w. c.
(F. 27—eo2m)

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
Winchester. This land is full of wood,
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are
very good, with considerable quantities of
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three
fourths acres, within three miles of the
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile
of the River Potomak. This land has
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar
Trees on it; from which I am informed,
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar
annually. There are also a seat for grist
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that
neighborhood, and upon a never failing
stream of water. The upland is rich,
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
tivation. This farm is well improved
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,
and rented last year for produce equal to
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,
at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash
or upon credit, or take in exchange for
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
land in the City of Alexandria, or the
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by
applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.
December 16. eo

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—
A two story house and garden on Duke-
street, about two squares to the eastward
of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots
in different situations, to be sold—also, a
brick house in King-street, in the tenure
of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase
money will be taken in Alexandria Bank
shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-
lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be
agreed on. For part of the purchase mo-
ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.
1st Month 7th. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply
of the following GOODS:

Brussels and Scotch Car-
peting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicoes,

Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel
Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,

A handsome assortment of London bound

Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books,

Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japan'd and

Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,

Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coast-

ers, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,

Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

To be Sold.

On the first day of April next, will be ex-
posed to Sale, at the Red-House,

A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND
adjoining, situated on Broad-Run, in
Prince William county, below Buck-
land.

The MILL-HOUSE is two stories high
and has two pair of stones in it. It is said
to be situated upon the best stream in that
country, and the seat as well calculated
for a mill as any upon that stream. As I
have not lately seen the premises I cannot
say in what condition they are at present,
I would therefore recommend it to those
who may be inclined to purchase, to view
them before the day of sale.

The land will be sold with the mill.—
One-third of the purchase money will be
required in hand, and the other two-
thirds in annual installments. The pur-
chaser shall receive his deed upon the first
payment, but a mortgage will be requir-
ed upon the premises to secure the residue.

THOMAS SWANN,

Attorney for John Wilson.

January 31. 1a2m

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Six young Negroes,

From 10 to 20 years of age, for which
cash and a liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

March 5. 1a2m

NOTICE.

All Persons having claims
against the estate of the late THOMAS
PORTER are requested to bring them for-
ward on or before the first of March next,
and those indebted to him are respectfully
requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1.

(2)eo.

For Freight or Charter,



The fast sailing Schooner
ELIZABETH,

James Allen, Master.

For terms apply to the captain
on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf,
or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.
February 27. d

Mount-Vernon Fishery.

THE public are informed that the re-
port of the fishery being rented is a mis-
take, the parties who were to have rented
it having withdrawn from the bargain.
Fish will be sold from the seine as cheap
at this landing as at any on the river, and
every exertion used to accommodate cul-
tomers. The roads leading to this fishery
are very direct and will be kept in good
order for the accommodation of waggons.
March 5. d6t

KNIGHT of MALTA

AND

YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are so well
known as to render a description unneces-
sary; suffice it to say, they are superior
to any in the United States, as they were
imported and from them have sprung most
of those now in the country.

They will cover at Eight Dollars the
season and Half a Dollar to the groom.

Good pasturage gratis, but not answer-
able for accidents or escapes.

Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

The high bred imported Horse
PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at
William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run,
between George-Town and Alexandria,
at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One
Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate
from sir John Lad, bart. the original of
which may be seen by applying to the
subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

*This is to certify that Punch was got by
King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand
dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand
dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great
grand dam by Crab, great great great
grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—
This horse was my property and sold Wm.
Powers.*

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different
plates, besides matches and sweepstakes,
while in the possession of sir John Lad,
bart.

Good grafs for mares at half a dollar
per week, and every attention paid them,
but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of
covering or before the mares are taken
away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

EARTHEN WARE,

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.